THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1871.

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WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Paducah War Claim Bill in the Senate.

The Paraguay Resolutions Discussed in the House.

New England Merchants Talk with the President on the Alabama Claims.

Important Correspondence Concerning the Transportation of Goods in Bond.

The Whiskey Interest---Interesting Statistics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GUN-TRICKLING WIFE PARAGRAPHY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Judge Loan's resolution, in the House to-day, on our troubles with Paraguay, attracted the general attention of the members. The resolution was reported censuring Administration Davis and Gordon severely. He spoke for two hours, and was followed by Mr. SWANN, who warmly supported the resolution censuring the naval officers and rebuking on Minister Washburn and the commander of Marana and Rice. The House will not vote to-morrow, with the understanding that a vote should be taken. Sargent has the floor, and will support Orth, though he has been to-day's the firm friend of the DAVY. Rice, of Kentucky, will follow in a strong speech against the Administration. Pendleton will occupy the rest of the hour. It seems almost certain that the House will pass Orth's resolution, and, in that case, if Gordon and Davis do not ask for a court of inquiry, the Secretary of the Navy will be obliged to do that much.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

A delegation of the leading New England merchants, headed by Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, visited the President, to-day, with a view of advising with him in relation to these claims. Governor Andrew addressed the President for his suggestion to Congress recommending the appointment of an American Commissioner to the settlement of the Alabama claims. The merchant was also present, and he said he had spoken with Secretary Fish, and that they did not think it best to push the matter at present. The President replied that he was in favor of the appointment of a Commissioner, and would recommend it in his next annual message. The merchants then withdrew.

THE WHISKEY INTEREST.

Interesting statistics have just been prepared at the Internal Revenue Bureau, by which it exhibited the following important information: There are registered in the country 464 grain distilleries, having a capacity for 1874 of 120,000 bushels of grain per day, yielding 42,000,000 gallons of spirits per year. There are 30 molasses distilleries, capable of using 30,545 gallons of molasses daily, yielding 10,000 gallons of spirits. The total capacity of domestic spirits is daily, for Nov. 15, 1870, was 71,616,000 gallons, and the quantity on hand at the beginning of the 1870-71 year, on the same day, was 90,000,000 gallons, making the total quantity of distilled spirits in the United States at the beginning of November, 1870, to be 40,616,000 gallons.

(To the Associated Press.)

THE SAN DOMINGO RESOLUTION.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs today took up the resolution of Gen. Butler, directing Orth moved to substitute Morton's resolution for Butler's, but no vote was taken, as Sheldon asked that the question be postponed for a few days, in order that he might examine the Senate debate on the subject. There is more opposition to Butler's resolution than to the Senate resolution, but it is encouraged. The friends of the measure claim that it contains a full equivalent, while the opponents assert that there are only a few of the resolution. The same committee agreed to report a bill to-day to establish the Algerian region of the northwest boundary.

SENATOR VANCE'S LOYALTY.

In the recent debate between Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and Vance, of North Carolina, it will be remembered, he was asserted, in vindication of his present loyalty, that he had voted for Lincoln for President in four years. This is a gamble. He made a mistake. Lincoln was not a candidate before the Union Republican Convention at Washington, but the Ladies' Memorial Association, in which he used the following language, and much more of the same sort, to the cause for which the South (Confederates) fell, and when it is proposed to honor and venerate by a contemplated monument, we have not the heart to put a drop or look upon it. Such principle was rife within the breast of every true Southern woman, and none would prove more instant in the penance that the case might require; and, if we would our lots per time, we would put forth more than our part in the struggle."

GENERAL SCHENCK'S SUCCESSOR.

The appointment of Judge Otto, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Schenck, appears to be an excellent one. Good a cordiality, in universal satisfaction to the bar and the public generally. To the chief man a salary of $12,000 per annum, and the office is one of great dignity.

Probably correspondents has failed more to the satisfaction of his employer than to the public in general.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30, 1870.

GEN. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that in order to secure your election to the United States Senate from Massachusetts, you will consider the utmost importation but of July 14, 1870, to the legislature of that State, and that you will be the legislature of that State, and that you will be the legislature of that State, and that you will be

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SENATOR TRUMBULL'S BILL.

The Senate has been induced to take up and consider the bill proposed by Senator Trumbull, prohibiting members of Congress from holding offices from the President or any Separation of the government for themselves or others, and fixed reading any person to such place. The bill has two direct objects. It proposes to reform the President and the appointing power from the domination of Senators and Representatives, in the matter of appointments, and at the same time relieves members of Congress of the most annoying and the most illegitimate of all the duties they have to perform. At present, the appointments of the National Government are controlled by the whole number divided by the number of Senators and Representatives who are friendly to the administration. Each Senator and Representative of this class, while he sustains the general policy of the administration, is allowed a certain number of appointments placed at his disposal. If he does not receive the average number, he rebels against the administration and has to be appeased. If he is not loyal, the appointments are withheld from him, and his place is given to some one else who does what is wanted of him. A member of Congress cannot sometimes, according to the "code" recognized at Washington, set an office of the Postmaster General, or of the Secretary of the Treasury, or of the Interior, unless he is willing to vote for the appointment for the recommendations of the Cabinet officer, irrespectively is the rule. The number of Congressmen having agreed to do what is requested of him, the Cabinet officer can concede to him the power to appoint the appointments in his own district and the legislative quota for the civil service generally. The system, which is universal, was graphically described by Secretary Cox in his paper on civil service reform. It has become a check for the time of Cabinet officers. It has resulted in an enormous increase of the Appointing power. It has given to Senators and Representatives, but in a manner which is fatal to the selection of others, whose only hope of retaining their places lies in the distribution of Federal appointments among the constituencies, compact at home. Senator Sherman, in speaking of the Trumbull bill, rightfully styled it an entering wedge in the direction of civil service reform, and Senator Morton opposed the bill because it would break up the very evils it is intended to suppress. The business of office brokerage is the great evil of our government. The public interest and the public service are wholly lost sight of in the use of the appointing power. In order to control elections, so that the present member may be renominated and re-elected, is the motive which compels all those who have no personal merits upon which to ask a re-election, to sell their votes in Congress for the privilege of distributing patronage. The business is degrading, both to Congressmen and to the executive, and, whether it pass or not at the present session, the introduction of Mr. Trumbull, of one for the same purpose is demanded by the daily increasing public incompetency, and abuses of the present civil service system.

THE CITY OF QUINCY.

In the recent Constitutional Convention the Representatives of the city of Quincy were unable to agree, in the new constitution, upon a provision for paying the interest on the debt which the city had already incurred. Therein consisted the whole strength of the opposition to the grant of authority to the Legislature to authorize the issue of Quincy to create any indebtedness for railroad or municipal purposes without the consent of the people of said city shall have been obtained by the Secretary of State, and to submit the same for the decision of the people at

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LAW COURTS.

Decision as to the Admission of the Testimony of an Accomplice.

The Law of Contracts—Responsibility of Agents—Another Verdict Against the City.

A Butcher Maligned—Business at the Police Courts.

United States District Court.
Interesting but an Accretion.

The trial of the indictment against James Grant and others, for conspiracy to defraud the government in an extensive whisky swindle, was continued, but not concluded, yesterday. The case has progressed through three or four days, and it is probable that the defendants will not be through with it before the end of the week. Something, however, turned up yesterday which may make a new condition of things, however, before then. It was made to appear to the Court that Colonel Bingham, who was the Government Inspector at the time of the alleged wrong doing, and who has been summoned as a witness for the prosecution, had never been in the Independent, but never knew that he was to be a witness, by arrest, a point of not greatly had been agreed for him. The Court ordered an amendment of the record, so that he might not be out; nevertheless

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

The Entire Cook County Delegation Temporarily Excluded.

Serenade for Committee Chairmanships.

Yesterday's Developments Concerning the Senatorial Contest.

Signs of Trouble in the Indiana Legislature.

Governor Austin, of Minnesota, on the Railroad Bond Question.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 5.—Governor Oglesby is taxing it super-coolly. He is not so excited as his friends, who construct to express confidence that he will succeed. He believes that the heavy ominous pressure on their side will wear off, a reaction that will grow day by day, adding to his strength, and breaking his opposing force. Others think that a combination may yet be formed so that the contesting forces may be concentrated upon some other man. The outside pressure for Logan, which the Oglesby men considered at first a mere bluff, is now appearing to be a better feeling among the opposing forces. It seems to be a desire amongst them to treat Logan's party with all courtesy, so that they consider the unfair system of excluding the members from the counties would be the quickest way to get revenge, but it is thought that Oglesby would not sacrifice such a course. Palmer is not looked upon with favor, and his advocates are not, relatively, their Palmer is not a candidate, except that he will take no part in the contest of his own name. He will do all in his power to help Lynsay. Logan's greatest danger, now, will be in case the Oglesby men break away from under the control of their chief, and cause the wildest confusion to keep out of the caucus and elect some other man.

Senator Sparrow has left the city. He pledged himself to be present at the caucus on Tuesday, but so far it has been a failure. Some of the Logan men say that they will not attend the caucus, but as far as I can learn, they will be present, but so far it has been a failure. Some of the Logan men say that they will not attend the caucus, but as far as I can learn, they will be present, but so far it has been a failure. Some of the Logan men say that they will not attend the caucus, but as far as I can learn, they will be present, but so far it has been a failure.

The Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus this evening, and the Hon. Thomas J. Turner was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. The vote was as follows: Turner, 77; Hall, 1; Bross, 1; Morrison, 1; Ryan, 1; Cary, 1; Scattering, 2. Mr. Turner was then escorted to the Speaker's chair by Messrs. Hall and Bross, and addressed the House as follows:

MR. ROOT: I have the honor to present, to you the Hon. Wm. M. Smith, your worthy choice for Speaker of the House of Representatives. In retiring from the chair, I desire to express to you my sincere thanks for the honor you conferred upon me in the election to the position. I have endeavored to discharge the duties of my office correctly, impartially, and to the best of my ability. I feel that I have not been free from error, but I trust that you will attribute them to the proper source—human infirmity. I congratulate you upon the auspicious manner in which you have entered upon the discharge of your duties, and I feel confident that the result of your deliberations will be such as to meet the approval of the people you represent. I now present to you your Speaker elect, Hon. Wm. M. Smith.

Mr. SMITH then addressed the House as follows:

Members of the House of Representatives:

Allow me to return my sincere and heartfelt gratitude and to return thanks for the high honor you have conferred upon me in electing me to preside over the deliberations of the most important body of men that ever assembled in this State. I am fully conscious of the responsibility which I fully appreciate and shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. I will say right here, that I will not be responsible for any mistakes that may occur. I will endeavor to be correct, but I am not infallible, and I will not be held responsible for any mistakes that may occur. I will endeavor to be correct, but I am not infallible, and I will not be held responsible for any mistakes that may occur. I will endeavor to be correct, but I am not infallible, and I will not be held responsible for any mistakes that may occur.

Mr. MORRISON, of Monroe, in order to close the session, and to save the public the necessities, moved to submit the report of the Committee on Committees on Bloomington Street to a ballot.

The motion and minority report were agreed to by a vote of 77 to 1.

The seat of Mr. Townsend, of Jo Daviess, will be contested by Mr. Sam. Gill, on the ground that Townsend did not reside in the county, Townsend is known as a Democrat, and his vote is for his seat.

THE OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED.

Messrs. Haines, North, and Morrison were appointed a committee to wait upon Governor Oglesby and inform Charles R. Lawrence, who administered the prescribed oath to the Governor-elect in a body, standing.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

A resolution was agreed to to proceed to the election of a Speaker for the session. Mr. RYAN, of Cook, nominated for Speaker Hon. Wm. M. Smith.

Mr. TURNER nominated Hon. William R. Morrison.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The yeas and nays were called, and Smith was elected by the following vote:

Messrs. Morrison, Ryan, and Casey were appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Smith to the chair.

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